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tionaires. English has majority of the votes, French not a few, and here and there a voter appears favoring a return to Latin. It is generally conceded that the war has militated against acceptance of an "international" language for some time to come, the emphasis upon "nationalism" helping to create this reaction. The manual also contains much official information as to the developments in the peace movement in Scandinavian countries.

THE MISSIONARY OUTLOOK IN THE LIGHT OF THE WAR. By *the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook*, of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Association Press, New York City. Pp. 302, with appendices.

This is one of a series of books projected by the Council, and the second to be published. It has been edited by a committee working under the direction of Robert E. Speer. It deals with subdivisions of the general topic, indicated by the following topics: "The Enhanced Significance and Urgency of Foreign Missions in the Light of War"; "The Effect of War on the Religious Outlook in Various Lands," and "Missionary Principles and Policies in the Light of War." No preceding conflict has ever so seriously disturbed the Christian churches of the world, probing into the ethics of their conduct, the propriety of their methods as propagandists, and the interrelations of missionary and nationalistic propaganda. Similarly, no previous war has called forth just such literature as is found in this compilation of opinions by men and women in all lands, facing a variety of problems due to changes in political and social structure on a scale never before seen.

THE PEACE IN MAKING. By *H. Wilson Harris*. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York City. Pp. 206, with appendices.

Mr. Harris represented the *London Daily Chronicle* at Paris during the Peace Conference. He previously had written a book on "President Wilson, His Problems and His Policy." An admirer of the President then, he still is; and the reader gets quite a different impression in this book of the American delegation's record at Paris from that which is registered in Professor Keynes's book. Mr. Harris has a good pictorial style, and when he describes the external aspects of the conference he is at his best. He believes in the League, justifies most of the decisions of the Conference, and expects the League to gain in prestige, so that in time, by the use of no stronger pressure than an economic boycott on a world scale, any recalcitrant power may be forced to obey the fiat of the League. It is strange how many theorists salve their international consciences with the ointment of that worst of all war agonies, an "international boycott."

A STRAIGHT DEAL OR THE ANCIENT GRUDGE. By *Owen Wister*. The Macmillan Co., New York City. Pp. 287. \$2.00.

Mr. Wister is a man of letters, of the old stock of first settlers in and about Philadelphia, bred on British literature and political traditions, and personally rampant for American participation in the war with Germany at least three years before the United States entered the conflict. His only solution of future foreign relations of the United States is by an alliance of the republic with the empire; and, so believing, he wishes no friction to arise now. This book deals with the share that American school-books have had in causing antipathy to Great Britain among the people of this country; with the cases of friction between the two nations that have been settled by diplomacy, though not without leaving scars; and with the differences in manners and customs which at first make it difficult for the two peoples to understand or to like each other. The book is marred by slurs on responsible national officials who knew the precise state of public opinion of the whole country from 1914 to 1917, and by ignorance of conditions that make for more or less permanent conflict between Great Britain and the United States, so long as the British policy is imperialistic and so long as Great Britain is a monarchy. Pleading

for amity, Mr. Wister often shows venom, directed against conditions here which he does not like, but which he is quite powerless to change, the United States being what it is, a nation including men of many races, many of which do not love Great Britain and never will. He is quite justified in pleading for use of school-books that tell the truth. But here again the plain fact is that school histories cannot be written and widely used in this country which deal with history objectively. Religious, racial, and sectional prejudices, organized to bring pressure upon publishers, see to it that the tale is told as the peoples who read them want it told.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF FRANCE IN THE AMERICAN WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE. By *Captain Joachim Merlant*. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City. Pp. 207.

This is an authorized edition, issued under the patronage of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, of a work by an assistant professor of the Faculty of Letters in the University of Montpellier, and translated by Mrs. Mary Bushnell Coleman. It is dedicated to M. Jusserand, the present Ambassador of France to the United States, whose own writings on this theme have been done with a characteristic combination of scholarship and literary charm. The author was in this country in 1916, speaking in the interests of France and visiting not less than fifty of our cities. He fought with distinction in the French army in the Argonne district, was severely wounded, and was decorated with the Legion of Honor and mentioned in dispatches. Coming to us on his "furlough of convalescence," he not only won us by his distinction of mind and spirit, but also fell in love with our ideals and national characteristics. Returning home, he decided to tell anew the story of Lafayette and Rochambeau for the benefit of both French and American readers; and he did his work well. He claims for his book a spirit of truth and friendship, but lays no claim to special erudition.

No reader of this book can fail to be impressed with the intellectual and spiritual values as well as the military salvation which the young republic received from the aid France gave us in our Revolution. Louis XVI, Vergennes, Franklin, Lafayette, Washington and lesser men had to meet then, as we are meeting now, a variety of forces hostile to the establishment of friendly relations between the two peoples. Individualism, parochialism, congressional stupidity and meanness, and hostile propaganda, then as now, made the task of the responsible leaders in the rapprochement more difficult than it should have been. But when the war closed, when Lafayette and Rochambeau returned home, and when war gave way to diplomacy, and the terms of peace had to be made, the two peoples loved each other with an affection that resembled nothing ever known before in history. It was a love that faded, but did not pass away. It flamed up again during 1914-18, and nothing now should mar the course of its further development.

IMMORTAL YOUTH: A MEMOIR OF FRED A. DEMMLER. By *Lucien Price*. Macgrath-Sherrill Press, Boston. Pp. 54. \$1.00.

"The wastage of war," as it decimates the best of the thinkers, artists, and spiritual leaders of the youth of a land, has been much dwelt upon by British and French writers since the armistice was signed. For some unaccountable reason, American authors have not emphasized this horrible phase of the problem. But Mr. Price, a Boston journalist, always goes to the target of truth in his thinking and writing. Hence this memoir he has written of a gallant friend, who was a rising portrait painter, provokes thought on this grimmest side of war at the same time that it delights the reader with the story of the friendship formed by the two men from the mid-West. Their reactions to the neo-Puritanism of Boston, their revels in Nature's charms as displayed on ocean front and inland hill, and their midnight talks on art, literature, and social reconstruction are registered with a light Gallic touch and ironic power.